



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-94-178
Wednesday
14 September 1994**

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-178

CONTENTS

14 September 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Clashes Reported in Northern Bujumbura, One Killed [AFP]	1
Kigali Radio Reports Clashes in Kamenge, Kinama	1
Minister Views 'Escalation' of Violence, Clashes [Libreville Radio]	1

Congo

One Dead, Several Injured in Militia, Police Clashes [AFP]	1
--	---

Gabon

Stalemate in Government-Opposition Discussions Reported [Libreville Radio]	2
--	---

Rwanda

Army Accelerates Move Into Southwest [AFP]	3
--	---

Zaire

Prime Minister, UN Special Envoy Discuss Refugees [Kinshasa TV]	3
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Addresses Committee on Development Program [Johannesburg Radio]	4
COSATU Leader Reaffirms Right to Strike [SAPA]	4
Chris Stals Notes Possibility of Abolishing Financial Rand [Johannesburg Radio]	4
Deputy Finance Minister: 'Tough' Steps to Curb Overspending [Johannesburg Radio]	4
Police Reservist Training Starts for 'Vigilante Groups' [SAPA]	4
Students Threaten Violent Removal of White Teachers [Johannesburg Radio]	5
Take Official Hostage [SAPA]	5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government, UNITA Agree on UNAVEM [Luanda Radio]	6
Official: UNITA Role in Government, Huambo Issue Settled [London International]	6
Government, UNITA Discuss Observers' Future Role [Luanda Radio]	6
PDP-ANA Praise UN Decision To Set Deadline to End Talks [Luanda Radio]	6
MPLA Secretary Condemns Decision [Luanda Radio]	7
Official: No Plans for Dos Santos-Mobutu Meeting Soon [Luanda Radio]	7
Government Forces Deploying Around Kuito [London International]	7

Botswana

BPP Candidate: 'Fruits' of Country Enjoyed by Foreigners [Gaborone Radio]	8
---	---

Lesotho

King Expected To Issue Decree Reinstating Government [Johannesburg Radio]	8
Correspondents Discuss Delays [Johannesburg Radio]	8
BCP Denies Calling For Sanctions Against Country [Johannesburg Radio]	9

Mozambique

Election Commission Lists Presidential, Other Candidates [Maputo Radio]	9
Renamo Secretary General Views Need for Resources [Maputo Radio]	10
OTM: High Cost of Living May Lead to General Strike [Maputo Radio]	10

WEST AFRICA

The Gambia

Twelve Former Jawara Ministers Arrested Again [AFP]	11
---	----

Ghana

Burmese Delegation Arrives To Discuss Cooperation [Accra Radio]	11
---	----

Liberia

Peace Talks End; Faction Leaders View Agreement [Accra Radio]	11
National Conference Rejects Replacement of LNTG [Monrovia Radio]	12
Warring Factions Set Election Date [AFP]	12
Politicians, Professionals, Media Reject Peace Pact [AFP]	12

Nigeria

Paper Reports Abiola May Go to U.S. for Treatment [AFP]	13
Judge Rules on Abiola's Health [Lagos Radio]	13
Trial Postponed to 21 Sep [AFP]	13
Further on Trial, Family Access [Lagos TV]	14
Further Reportage on New Justice Minister [PANA]	14

Burundi

Clashes Reported in Northern Bujumbura, One Killed

AB1309104994 Paris AFP in French 0946 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Bujumbura, 13 Sep (AFP)—Fighting with automatic weapons erupted in the northern districts of Bujumbura last night, claiming the life of one soldier. Fighting flared up between the Burundian Army dominated by the minority ethnic Tutsi and extremist armed groups of the Hutu majority toward 02H00 and continued till late morning in the Hutu districts of Kamenge and Kinama.

Unconfirmed official reports indicate that the Interahamwe, Rwandan Hutu militiamen who perpetrated the worst massacres in neighboring Rwanda and fled, are fighting alongside the Burundian Hutu extremists. A military source indicated that one soldier was killed and two others wounded. Figures of casualties among the Hutu extremists were not available. This morning, no movement was possible in the affected districts whereas residents of other Bujumbura districts went to work as usual.

Kigali Radio Reports Clashes in Kamenge, Kinama

EA1309200894 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Excerpt] In Burundi, renewed clashes are reported in northern areas of the town of Bujumbura, namely Kamenge and Kinama, between groups of armed extremists and security forces. Heavy gunfire was heard throughout the night up to this morning. There are reportedly already victims of the clashes. [passage omitted]

Minister Views 'Escalation' of Violence, Clashes

AB1309155894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] There has been a sudden escalation in tension in Burundi. Fighting with automatic weapons broke out last night in the northern areas of the capital, Bujumbura, between the Burundian Army and Hutu extremists. A soldier was killed in these clashes, a military source disclosed. The tension is all the more high since traffic is difficult in the Hutu districts of Kamenge and Kinama. Details with Celsius Singuyova:

[Begin Singuyova recording] The first shots were heard at midnight in the northern districts of the capital in the Hutu districts of Kamenge and Kinama. The shots intensified quickly and the Army command in the west sent reinforcements to the areas in the early hours of the morning. Today, in the morning, heavy machine-gun fire was heard and the people of the Hutu districts of Kamenge and Kinama locked themselves into their

houses. The most courageous ones were trying to leave the areas. The situation is confused. The military circles said that it is armed Hutu groups who are shooting at military positions. In Hutu circles, it is said that this is just an act of provocation. Hutus are saying that the military are shooting in the air in order to provoke a political decision that would give a pretext for a military intervention in these Hutu districts.

Some Tutsi circles do not hesitate to say that these are radical Hutu elements who are rejecting the agreements signed between political partners on power sharing. In any case, no official reaction was noted on the issue. This morning, acting head of state, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, called an urgent meeting attended by some of the National Security Council members. This means that in official circles, at least, things are being taken seriously. [end recording]

The minister of territorial administration, Jean-Baptiste Manwangari, said he was not surprised by this escalation in tension. Details with Minister Manwangari:

[Begin Manwangari recording] For some time now, we have been witnessing an abnormal development in some quarters, particularly in Kamenge, which justifies the meeting that took place between the administration and the security forces on 10 September. We are witnessing incidents which will have dangerous consequences for security. We have seen vehicles being stolen, people being kidnapped, and, indeed, our fear was confirmed last night when heavy shootings broke out in Kamenge this morning; shots that were aimed at security force patrols. This incident brought about havoc in the districts and an important part of the population starting fleeing the areas. Now the security forces are busy trying to confront the situation and reestablish order in the districts as soon as possible. [end recording]

These clashes did not prevent the discussions between the political parties at their meeting on drawing up the mechanisms to designate the future president of the Republic after reaching the agreement that was signed this weekend. The convention gives 45 percent of the ministerial portfolios to the opposition parties.

Congo

One Dead, Several Injured in Militia, Police Clashes

AB1309160994 Paris AFP in French 1318 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Sep (AFP)—Some policemen from the Ministerial Reserve—a unit directly responsible to the head of state—who were trying to loot a shop were attacked, last night, by opposition militiamen in the northern Brazzaville district of Talangai, it was learned from police sources. A policeman was killed and several others, who were injured, managed to escape. The "cobras," who are members of one of the opposition

militia, opened fire on a group of policemen forcing open the door of a shop belonging to a Congolese, but who had not yet entered it. Last week, two Mauritanian shopkeepers were killed and their shops looted in Talangai, but the killers were not found.

Furthermore, policemen from the Ministerial Reserve this morning occupied the Police Headquarters, in a Brazzaville residential area, to demand the improvement of their living conditions, witnesses say. They blocked traffic around the building and fired submachine gunfire in the air. President Pascal Lissouba was supposed to have met a delegation from the Ministerial Reserve today.

The opposition coalition is calling for the dissolution of the Ministerial Reserve saying that it is mainly made up of presidential group activists and is behind criminal acts committed in Brazzaville. Interior Minister Martin Mberi is against the Ministerial Reserve's dissolution.

These incidents happened against the backdrop of the scheduled 14 September Brazzaville meeting of franc zone finance ministers. Three hundred participants, including French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin, are expected to attend the meeting.

Gabon

Stalemate in Government-Opposition Discussions Reported

AB1309123594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] The first stalemate in the ongoing political negotiations between the Gabonese executive and the opposition in Paris has been reported. Over to you, Alphonse:

[Alphonse] The opposition High Council of the Resistance [HCR] is asking for constitutional guarantees on the implementation of the resolutions of the negotiations. There are two main points of dissension between the two delegations. First, the revision of the Constitution and the formation of a national union government. For further information, Mohamed Issoufou Saliou reports from Paris:

[Begin Saliou recording] The concerns of the Gabonese opposition within the HCR are threefold:

1. The formation of a national union government which all the moderates are hankering for can, according to the HCR, be censured by the National Assembly where the presidential group has the parliamentary majority.
2. The same government, in the absence of legal recognition by the Constitutional Court and other state institutions like the Economic and Social Council, cannot correctly accomplish its economic and social recovery mission.
3. Without a revision of the current Constitution, the so-called national union government will not have any

legitimacy. These are the reasons for the maximum political and constitutional guarantee that the opposition is currently demanding.

Aware of the importance of the legitimate demands being made by the HCR, the OAU mediator and the observers taking part in the discussions did not relent in their efforts to convince the two protagonists on the need to continue the proceedings in commissions despite their points of disagreement. These points of disagreement will very obviously be discussed in a plenary session slated for tomorrow afternoon to prevent a deadlock in the negotiations. Today is obviously another day with its intangible factors and hopes because despite these difficulties, it is very apparent that the participants are determined to win this national reconciliation challenge at all costs as this victory could serve as an example for other African governments in difficulty. [end recording]

As you have heard, the main points of disagreement are the formation of a national union government and the revision of the Constitution. The Gabonese opposition is demanding maximum constitutional guarantees so that the agreements reached can be ratified by all the country's institutions. That, at any rate, is the feeling expressed by Pierre Louis Agondjo-Okawe, leader of the HCR delegation, who was interviewed by Mohamed Issoufou Saliou:

[Begin recording] [Agondjo-Okawe] Our discussions have run into a deadlock. The observers and mediators have called us to make proposals. We are waiting for the members of the delegation to be informed about these proposals and to accept them.

[Saliou] It seems that among other proposals you are demanding constitutional guarantees by both the Constitutional Court and the National Assembly.

[Agondjo-Okawe] Not only the National Assembly because this point concerns constitutional institutions. There are many constitutional institutions. There is not only the National Assembly but also the Constitutional Court, the National Communication Council, and institutions that we may create like the National Council for Democracy. There is also the government. The constitutional institutions are therefore numerous. The problem is that we want guarantees that if we modify certain institutions their modification will not be challenged later. These are our fears.

[Saliou] Are you satisfied with the proposals made by the mediators and observers?

[Agondjo-Okawe] It is too early to say anything now. We are only two to receive the proposals—my deputy chairman and I. We must convey them to the whole delegation first. [end recording]

For his part, Jean-Francois Ntountoummane, who is leading the delegation of the executive, is reassuring as to

the resumption of dialogue with the opposition. Jean-Francois Ntountoumemane was also interviewed by Mohamed Issoufou Saliou:

[Begin recording] [Ntountoumemane] As far as we are concerned, we believe that we can try to resume the discussions in commissions in order to progress.

[Saliou] Mr. Chairman, the problem facing the opposition is that of confidence. Have you given them the maximum guarantee that the agreements reached at this meeting will be ratified by the Constitutional Court, the National Assembly, and other institutions?

[Ntountoumemane] The Constitutional Court will not have to ratify them. We have a parliament. Of course, we have a Constitutional Court. If there are organic bills to be adopted, the court will obviously have to give its technical view. We can therefore conform to the articles of the current Constitution. I believe we have to try to move forward by taking the existence of the current institutions into account and not try to question their legality. We recalled this earlier on. We of the executive believe that if there is goodwill on both sides, a normal interpretation of the institutions, and given the experience of the mediators and observers present, the commissions will resume their work. [end recording]

Rwanda

Army Accelerates Move Into Southwest

AB1309165494 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Kigali, Sept 13 (AFP)—Three battalions of Rwandan Patriotic Army troops were deployed Tuesday [13 September] in the UN-controlled southwest sector of Rwanda, UN sources said, accelerating the Kigali Government's move into the area.

The RPA is the Army formed by the government which seized power in Kigali in July backed by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front.

The RPA began deploying troops in the southwest sector last week and the operation is moving ahead more quickly than the UN assistance mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) anticipated, UN sources said.

UNAMIR commander Guy Tousignant said Monday he thought only one RPA battalion would be in place in the Cyangugu administrative district of the zone by the end of the week.

The commander said he did not think Rwandan Defence Minister Major-General Paul Kagame had the resources to send an additional battalion to Gikongoro, another administrative district within the zone.

British UNAMIR spokesman, Mark Heskitt, did not say how many troops had been deployed Tuesday, however an RPA battalion usually comprises 600 men, which would suggest a total deployment Tuesday of 1,800 troops.

The government has sent local administrators into the three administrative districts within the zone and is keen to gain full control over the territory in order to integrate it with the rest of the country. Hundreds of thousands of mainly Hutu refugees, fearing reprisals from mostly Tutsi RPF troops for massacres carried out by Hutu militias, fled to the area when the French military declared it a "safety zone" in July and August and promised to stop "armed groups" from entering the area.

Meanwhile, Rwandan Justice Minister Alphonse-Marie Nkubito, speaking on Radio Rwanda Tuesday, called for an international tribunal to be set up quickly to investigate massacres committed in the country.

"One more day could perhaps mean one more act of reprisal" said Nkubito, stressing the need for a tribunal to prevent people taking the law into their own hands.

"This international tribunal must begin its work quickly" said the minister. He said genocide had been committed against Rwanda's Tutsi minority during the war and that the country had witnessed crimes against humanity. These crimes could not be judged by Rwandan tribunals he added. The risk of people settling private scores during proceedings would be too high.

Zaire

Prime Minister, UN Special Envoy Discuss Refugees

AB1309210194 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] This morning, Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo granted an audience to Ambassador Khan, the UN secretary general's special representative to Rwanda. The latter was accompanied by (Mr. Michel Moussali), the UNHCR envoy to Rwanda and Burundi. Ambassador Khan was interviewed by Amici Masugitambou.

[Begin Khan recording] A lot of economic, social, ecological, and political difficulties have arisen as a result of the Rwandan refugee problem. We are quite aware of the numerous sacrifices that the Zairian people and the government have had to make to help these refugees. We are now looking for solutions to the problem. We discussed ways of solving the problem, and I am very pleased that we have agreed to find a solution. I hope that a solution will be found. [end recording]

Minister Addresses Committee on Development Program*MB1309172994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[Text] The elimination of poverty has been identified as one of the key projects in the Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP]. This is according to the minister responsible for the RDP, Mr. Jay Naidoo. Mr. Naidoo told the parliamentary RDP committee that his office was considering adopting the UN development plan indices to measure progress made in living standards, health, education, and safety. Another program was economic restructuring and growth, which would feature in the proposed restructuring of the Development Bank of South Africa.

COSATU Leader Reaffirms Right to Strike*MB1309111394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 12 Sep 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 12 SAPA—Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] General Secretary Sam Shilowa on Monday [12 September] said COSATU would brook no protest from the government regarding the right to strike. "We are told we have the right to strike but the minute we use it we are told we are fighting the ANC (African National Congress)," he said at a press conference in Johannesburg on Monday.

He said: "If employers drive us to strike then they must pay. And they mustn't be allowed to employ scabs (replacements)."

In an overview of resolutions adopted at last week's fifth national COSATU congress, Mr. Shilowa said the common element was that employees had to be involved in all decisions. "We must not just be part of the machinery."

He said any profits resulting from the lowering of trade tariffs should go toward saving jobs, creating jobs and implementing the government's reconstruction and development programme.

Minister of Trade and Industry Mr. Trevor Manuel, in his address to the congress, had shown the way forward by noting the willingness by the so-called Asian Tigers to "invest in people" and skills training.

Mr. Shilowa disputed the interpretation by some media that President Nelson Mandela's central call to congress delegates had been for them to "tighten their belts." He said Mr. Mandela had noted COSATU's critical role in the alliance between it, the ANC and the South African Communist Party. "He said don't become a conveyor belt. This is your government and you must call the ministers to account."

Mr. Shilowa said the rich should be taxed according to their wealth. "We need to have a progressive tax system that looks at the conditions people find themselves in."

He confirmed COSATU would back Minister of Labour Mr. Tito Mboweni's call for a single labour relations act.

"We are going to fight the confederalists, the Mobuto Sese Sekos (president of Zaire)."

Assistant General Secretary Mr. Zwelinzima Vavi said COSATU would make its views on this issue heard not only in negotiations on a new labour relations act but also in the constitutional assembly. "We will be actively involved in the writing of the final constitution."

Mr. Shilowa said a big drive to recruit women for COSATU was planned. There was also a need to better organise members. "You don't need money to effect mass mobilisation. You need working structures."

Referring to COSATU resolutions on Lesotho, namely that migrant worker remittances and customs duties should be temporarily suspended, Mr. Shilowa denied these were similar to the previous government's destabilisation tactics.

He said Lesotho's non-government organisations and trade unions had called on COSATU to intervene in the country's political crisis. "When workers call...for us to respond, we cannot shirk our responsibilities."

Chris Stals Notes Possibility of Abolishing Financial Rand*MB1309131994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[Text] Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals says the South African economy is moving in a direction where it could become possible to abolish the financial rand. However, he told the parliamentary committee on finance that this could not happen overnight and that foreign reserves of between 20-30 billion rands were needed to finance a possible capital outflow that could result from such a move. Dr. Stals estimated that it could take up to 12 months to build up such reserves.

Deputy Finance Minister: 'Tough' Steps to Curb Overspending*MB1309132094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[Text] Deputy Finance Minister Alec Erwin says the government is determined to take tough steps to curb overspending in the next financial year. Mr. Erwin told the National Assembly Standing Committee on Reconstruction and Development in Cape Town that the government needed to show investors and the bond market that it could control expenditure, that it was looking critically at its own efficiency, and that it was using resources to best effect. Mr. Erwin said the cabinet had set a guideline figure of about 150 billion rands for total spending in the 1995-96 budget, of which 5 billion rands would be set aside for the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] fund.

Police Reservist Training Starts for 'Vigilante Groups'*MB1409064194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2204 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 13 SAPA—Members of African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]

vigilante groups this week began police reservist training, the South African Police [SAP] said in a statement in Pretoria on Tuesday [13 September].

It said an "interim group" of 56 members of ANC self-defence units [SDU] and IFP self-protection units [SPU] were doing a one-week course at the Maleokso Training Centre near Groblersdal in the Eastern Transvaal and would do a further four-week course.

Minister of Safety and Security, Mr. Sydney Mufamadi, recently said warring SDU and SPU members on the East Rand would be employed as police reservists as a way of curbing violence in Katlehong, Thokoza, and Vosloorus on the East Rand.

The police statement said: "Upon successful completion of their training these members will operate within the structures of the local police and under the direct command of a permanent member of the police."

Only vigilante members without criminal records had been considered and those accepted had to pass a "competency evaluation."

The SAP said trainees not showing satisfactory progress would be withdrawn from the courses. SDU and SPU members would perform duties together in field dress and the public would not be able to distinguish between them. They would be issued with firearms when on duty.

Their presence on the East Rand would increase police visibility and it was hoped this would curb violence and crime, including the circulation of illegal firearms. The new reservists would be paid for their services, but how much has yet to be decided.

The SAP said the project might be extended to other parts of the country.

Students Threaten Violent Removal of White Teachers

MB1309145294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] The Azanian Students' Movement [Azasm] has threatened to use violence to remove white teachers from black schools so that their jobs can go to unemployed black teachers. Azasm President Kgomoiso Modiselle said the movement would continue using peaceful methods but would resort to physical force if necessary.

He said new Education Minister Sibusiso Bhengu seemed to be unconcerned about the large number of unemployed, qualified black teachers. Mr. Modiselle also rejected the new feeding scheme at primary schools, saying the two slices of bread pupils received served only to whet their appetites.

Take Official Hostage

MB1309202294 Johannesburg SABA in English 1911 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Pretoria Sept 13 SABA—Students holding a man hostage at the Odi Manpower Centre in Mabopane,

north of Pretoria, upped the stakes again on Tuesday [13 September] night by refusing to allow instructors to leave the premises and demanding President Nelson Mandela's intervention.

A spokesman for the students said they had taken deputy manpower director Mr. Basil van Vuuren hostage because of his "non-committal response" to a list of grievances they recently handed to him.

The students are demanding that manpower centres in the North-West should fall under the control of the Education Department and not the Labour Department.

Earlier in the evening students threatened to "get tough" with Mr. van Vuuren if Labour Minister Tito Mboweni did not personally address them, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported. They were responding to Mr. Mboweni's telephonic assurance that their problems would be attended to and that they should release Mr. van Vuuren.

Mr. Mboweni apparently told students he could not condone their action and that he was now personally involved in the matter. He called on the students to suspend their action.

The students have maintained, however, that if Mr. Mboweni could personally go to the Mooi River toll plaza to solve the recent lorry drivers' blockade, he should do the same with them.

Later in the evening the students called for President Nelson Mandela's intervention and refused to allow about 80 instructors to leave the campus. A student spokesman said the instructors were not being held hostage but that they wanted them to be part of the solution to the problem.

Although police were earlier allowed to check on Mr. van Vuuren, students later denied police access to the campus. The number of police around the campus increased through the evening.

In a late night statement Labour Ministry spokesman Ms. Shareen Singh said Mr. Mboweni had told students telephonically that their actions were completely "unacceptable when the channels for negotiations were open." He had also explained to the students that the ministry was engaged in a thorough assessment of all components in the country dealing with labour issues, which he hoped would be concluded by the end of the year. Once a new labour department was in place, instead of the present 11, attention would be given to the possible transfer of those functions which did not fall under labour affairs to appropriate departments. This would be done in consultation with all the affected parties, Ms. Singh said.

Angola**Government, UNITA Agree on UNAVEM***MB1309132194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[Excerpt] We have received good news from Lusaka: the point on the future mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission, UNAVEM, is now something of the past. The negotiators have reached agreement on that matter. Alves Antonio, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

The new UNAVEM-3 mandate has been approved and the negotiators are already discussing issues pertaining to the role of the Angolan peace process observers. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] wants the San Egeideo Congregation to be an observer. In a plenary meeting this morning, the government and UNITA negotiators approved a general package concerning the new UNAVEM-3 mandate. The text of that document has not been made public yet. It remains a secret. [passage omitted]

Official: UNITA Role in Government, Huambo Issue Settled*MB1409070394 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] In Angola, the Presidency of the Republic has reacted to the statements made by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] spokesman in Lusaka concerning the UN peace plan. UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim told the BBC on 12 September that UNITA's participation in government would be discussed only after the issues of the Angolan peace process observers, the mechanism that will replace the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, and the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission, UNAVEM, had been settled. Aldemiro da Conceicao, spokesman for President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, told us today that the issue of UNITA's participation in government has been settled and Huambo will not be discussed again.

[Begin recording] [Conceicao] Everything is quite clear to us. Concerning UNITA's participation in government, the situation is clear and the issue has been settled, even though the discussion of points pertaining to districts and communes still must be finalized.

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to ask what is UNITA's official position concerning Huambo? What has the government been told? UNITA appears to be saying that issue will be discussed in Lusaka in its own good time. Has the Huambo issue been settled yet or not?

[Conceicao] From our point of view, that issue has been completely settled. In the letter that the UNITA representative at the Lusaka peace talks has sent to UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, it is crystal clear to us that the issue has been completely resolved and can never again be brought back to the negotiating table. UNITA accepted the governorship of Uige, Lunda Sul, and Cuando Cubango Provinces. Huambo will not have a governor appointed by UNITA. That is very clear to us.

[Reporter] However, UNITA must give its consent concerning the person who is appointed governor for Huambo Province, or does the government reject that?

[Conceicao] That problem also has been dealt with. That demand, which UNITA had made previously, was categorically rejected during a public speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. What is more, UNITA made it clear in its letter to the UN special representative that it would not raise that issue again, so that issue will not be aired again because the Angolan Government will not agree to discuss it any more. That is one issue that, from our point of view, has already been settled. [end recording]

Government, UNITA Discuss Observers' Future Role*MB1409072394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] The representatives from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] this afternoon continued discussions, begun this morning, on the role of observers. The results were not very positive. A source close to the peace talks told the Angolan National Radio that there are two contradictory views of the role of observers. The source added that UNITA wants to include new elements that the government rejects as a priority. Alioune Blondin Beye, mediator in the Angolan peace talks, has been trying to harmonize the two parties' views. This afternoon he held meetings with the leaders of the negotiating teams from the government and UNITA. It is known, however, that the document on the observers' role presented to the parties for discussion by the mediators does not very much differ from the government's views on the issue. The discussions will continue tomorrow. The government and UNITA today reached agreement on the future mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission.

PDP-ANA Praise UN Decision To Set Deadline to End Talks*MB1309143794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[Text] The Democratic Party for Progress of the Angolan National Alliance [PDP-ANA] has praised the United

Nations for its decision to set a deadline for the conclusion of the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka. PDP-ANA President Mfulumpinga Landu Victor had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Mfulumpinga] The United Nations has realized that the negotiators are dragging the talks [words indistinct]. The UN Security Council is right to [words indistinct]. It is now up to the negotiators to show that they are truly interested in concluding the talks as soon as possible. What is still remaining? They have already reached agreement on national reconciliation. Is there anything else to argue about after national reconciliation? If they have already reached agreement on national reconciliation, why do they (?not sign) a protocol and a cease-fire?

[Unidentified reporter] Professor Mfulumpinga, do you believe that Lusaka will come up with a lasting peace?

[Mfulumpinga] Our stand has always been the same. Yes, we could have a lasting peace in Lusaka, but only if the UN Security Council undertakes as soon as possible to (?press) the parties to sign the Lusaka Peace Accords and begin to implement the actions contained therein. [end recording]

MPLA Secretary Condemns Decision

MB1309200894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] The UN deadline for the conclusion of the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka has been received with mixed feelings. This afternoon, Joao Lourenco, secretary for information of the the ruling party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], said it would be unfair for the United Nations to implement the measure.

[Begin Lourenco recording] I think this ultimatum should be given to the party that is to blame for the failure to sign the Lusaka accord so far. It should not have been generalized, blaming both parties. I believe that if the Lusaka Protocol is not signed by 30 September and the UN Security Council eventually implements its decision to withdraw from the Angolan process, it will be a very big injustice toward the Angolan people.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] was expected to reply to the United Nations by 31 August but failed to do so. It would be only normal if they were not ready to sign the Lusaka protocol by 30 September. [end recording]

Official: No Plans for Dos Santos-Mobutu Meeting Soon

MB1309143694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Angolan Ambassador to Zaire Felisberto Monimambo was recently received by Zairian Deputy Foreign Minister (Munkulumani Yowangati) in Kinshasa. The Zairian press says the meeting was to prepare the

upcoming summit meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mobutu Sese Seko, his Zairian counterpart. In the Angolan capital, though, it is said that no contacts are under way for a Santos-Mobutu summit. Radio Angola's Pedro Manuel reports:

Reports are doing the rounds in the Zairian capital that the next few days will see a meeting between the Angolan and Zairian heads of state for the sake of desired good neighborliness. That report came out after the Zairian deputy foreign affairs minister had granted an audience to the Angolan ambassador in Zaire. The story is altogether different in Luanda, though: Rui Vaz da Conceicao, spokesman for the President of the Republic's Office, says reports doing the rounds in Kinshasa are lies and he adds there have been no contacts yet concerning a Santos-Mobutu summit.

[Begin recording] [Conceicao] Despite the fact that the Angolan authorities want to settle differences with Zaire as soon as possible so that country will cease, or stop facilitating, logistical support for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, what I can assure you is that there are no plans for any meeting between the two heads of state any time soon.

[Unidentified reporter] Does that mean, then, that not even preliminary contacts are under way for the next meeting between the two heads of state?

[Conceicao] As you know, the last such contact took place in Cabinda two months ago. There have been no further contacts since. A meeting of the two heads of state will only take place once issues have been discussed at other levels concerning differences between the two countries. I would like to reaffirm, however, that no such meeting is scheduled at this stage.

[Reporter] Could you be more clear about those meetings at other levels to clarify certain issues? Could you expand on that?

[Conceicao] As you know, when the two sides met in Cabinda they decided to revive those commissions which existed beforehand. Only once meetings have been held at ministerial level will it be possible to organize a meeting between the two heads of state. [end recording]

Government Forces Deploying Around Kuito

MB1409075094 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 13 Sep 94

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] There are growing rumors that the Angolan Government forces could soon be heading in the direction of the city of Huambo. The government Army currently enjoys the upper hand in Angola's Central Plateau, and indications are that it will use the city of Kuito as the springboard for its move in the direction of Huambo. Reginaldo Silva, our correspondent in Luanda, reports:

From what is visible, the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, troops have been taking a number of positions in various directions around Kuito with the sole aim of strengthening the defensive cordon around that city and preventing the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] artillery from shelling Kuito Airport. However, observers have recognized the possibility that, in view of the likelihood that a peace accord will be signed in the Zambian capital soon, the government and UNITA will probably intensify their armed clashes even more in a bid to capture or hold onto the best possible positions on the ground. This type of thing has already become usual now that Angola is about to witness the signing of a peace accord.

Last weekend was marked by two devastating UNITA attacks: one along the road between Porto Amboim and Longa River, in Cuanza Sul Province, and the other a few kilometers from Caimbambo, in Benguela Province. According to local media reports, such attacks reflect UNITA's current tactics of moving an ever increasing number of troops and attacking the rear guard of the government forces.

In turn, UNITA has since yesterday been reporting that oil-rich Soyo District, in the northwestern tip of Angola, could be attacked by the FAA troops within the next few days. The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, reports that, as a result of such developments, the UNITA forces have been placed on maximum alert in that area. UNITA sources say the government has been deploying troops and assorted military equipment in Cabinda Province for that purpose. UNITA has also admitted that its forces, and those of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, FLEC, recently suffered a reverse in Cabinda Province's northern Belize District. Such developments reportedly caused a senior FLEC official to make direct threats to foreign oil companies in the Cabinda Enclave to retaliate for the incidents that led to the government forces reoccupying Belize District.

Botswana

BPP Candidate: 'Fruits' of Country Enjoyed by Foreigners

MB1309122594 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] The Botswana People's Party [BPP] Council candidate for Block 2-6 in Francistown, Mr. (Shadrack Meku), says the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] government is showered with praises by foreigners because they are ignorant of what is happening in the country.

Addressing a BPP rally at Block 5 in Francistown West over the weekend, Mr. (Meku) said he is not surprised that foreigners shower the ruling party with praises because they are the beneficiaries of the BDP government. He said the fruits of this country are enjoyed by

foreigners while the locals live in poverty. He further said locals work hard in order to get the 99 pula allowance from the Drought Relief Program. Mr. (Meku) said BDP followers should be regarded as enemies because they are responsible for giving the party the mandate to continue oppressing Batswana.

He called on Francistown voters to think about their Form II children idling in towns unemployed, before casting their votes for any political party.

Lesotho

King Expected To Issue Decree Reinstating Government

MB1309062894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] King Letsie III of Lesotho is expected to issue a decree in Maseru today reinstating the government of Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle. The decree will guarantee the protection of all the interests of all political parties. An agreement to reinstate the deposed government was not signed at a meeting between the king and Dr. Mokhehle yesterday, apparently because of opposition from the interim Council of Ministers. The South African acting director general of foreign affairs, Mr. Rusty Evans, and diplomats from Botswana and Zimbabwe, negotiated with Dr. Mokhehle and King Letsie until late last night.

Correspondents Discuss Delays

MB1309192294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1505 GMT 13 Sep 94

[From the "Newswrap" program]

[Text] [Announcer Sally Burdette] We start in Lesotho, where the expected signing of a decree reinstating the deposed government of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle is due to take place in Maseru. For the latest, we have on the line Phillip van der Walt. Good afternoon, Phillip.

[Van der Walt] Hello. Yes, the very disappointing news for all of Lesotho is that the agreement has not been signed yet. Late this afternoon the king and his councilors, and also the deposed prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, and his people, went to the palace and they went into a closed meeting, discussing, hopefully, the last remaining problems before this agreement can be signed, but up to now it has not been signed yet, and we do not have any indication that this will still take place today.

[Burdette] Phillip, any idea of what the problems are that are causing the delay?

[Van der Walt] In a situation like this, I have found that rumors are one of the first things that start going around. We have various rumors. We have got very little confirmed, because neither one of the two parties speaks to the media or have given any statements, and we have to work on what we observe and what we hear from people

around us. We do hear the rumor that the king's interim council of ministers do not want him to sign this, and we also hear rumors that the king is setting a whole string of special....

[Burdette, interrupting] Conditions?

[Van der Walt] ...for this to go through, and that all of these are not acceptable to Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle. We heard this afternoon that—this is also an unconfirmed rumor, although we have heard it from quite a reliable source—that the Organization of African Unity has sent a fax urging the king not to set these special conditions, but to reimpose [as heard] the BCP [Basotholand Congress Party] government of Dr. Mokhehle unconditionally. This is the sort of pressure that we have internationally on the king, but the king has not budged on what he has decided, and what he has been advised by his council of ministers yet.

[Burdette] Do you know exactly what the king is asking for?

[Van der Walt] No. We have not seen the document. There are actually two documents. We have not seen them, but we believe that one of the main issues is that the king wants to have a government of national unity. The king does not want to have a BCP government with a BCP cabinet and all the power is in the hands of the BCP. The king wants the Basotholand National Party [BNP], who lost all 254 seats in the general election, to also be represented, and I am not quite sure whether his definition of a government of national unity will also include ministers from some of the smaller other parties, but at least he wants some of the members of the cabinet to be from the BNP.

[Burdette] And we heard that the BCP had called for sanctions and strikes, but then we heard that they denied this. Any confirmation on whether they actually have called for sanctions?

[Van der Walt] Yes. The rumor—as I say, a lot of rumors do go around—that rumor was not true. I have spoken to Mr. Molapo Qhobela, who is the BCP deposed minister of foreign affairs—and if the BCP gets reinstated, he will then once again become the minister of foreign affairs—this afternoon, who assured me that they have not made such a call. They have not asked for any sanctions to be applied. They have not called for a stay-away, and they are not trying to put any pressure on the king whatsoever by these means, and he does not know where these rumors emanate from. We have also spoken to the Basotholand Congress of Nongovernmental Organizations, who were instrumental in the past two stay-aways, trying to bring pressure onto the king to sign the agreement, and they have also assured us that these rumors do not come from them.

[Burdette] And, Phillip, what is going to happen now?

[Van der Walt] I suppose what happened last night, that negotiations will take place until very late, and maybe

then be continued tomorrow. Whether it will be signed today, I am not sure. I have tried to listen to what some of the international diplomats have said, and also some of the party workers. I do get the impression that we might see this continuing into tomorrow.

[Burdette] Any sign that the international diplomats are losing patience with the situation—they're going to put pressure on?

[Van der Walt] They are definitely working very hard trying to convince all the parties to accept the agreements. One must just remember that both these documents—this is the decree to reinstate the BCP government, and also a document containing a list of guarantees which the king undertakes concerning the BCP government or whoever will be the government in future; in other words, the king sort of defines his own powers as far as a ruling party is concerned, something that has not been done before—both of these documents were drawn up by foreign diplomats. It was not a document drawn up by the Lesotho parties involved in this constitutional crisis; it was drawn up by diplomats from South Africa, Botswana, and Zimbabwe, and the accusation has been made that often these diplomats do not understand the local conditions and circumstances good enough to be able to draw up such a document on their own, and some of the hitches in signing it emanate from beliefs that the king and Dr. Mokhehle should not sign something that they have not drawn up themselves, but should rather come together and work out something themselves, something that will also satisfy these three other countries.

BCP Denies Calling For Sanctions Against Country

MB1309144294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Lesotho's Basotholand Congress Party [BCP] has categorically denied taking any stance on sanctions against the country. Reacting to media reports, a BCP spokesman, Mr. Molapo Qhobela, also denied that his party had called for further strike action to force King Letsie III to sign an agreement reinstating the deposed government of Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle.

Meanwhile, President Mugabe has said in Harare that King Letsie had asked for another day's extension for the signing of an agreement that has been languishing since yesterday. The king is also insisting that either the president of South Africa, Botswana, or Zimbabwe attend the signing ceremony.

Mozambique

Election Commission Lists Presidential, Other Candidates

MB1309111694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Report by Faustino Igreja]

[Excerpts] The National Elections Commission [CNE] has announced its list of confirmed candidates in the presidential elections scheduled to be held in October. Neves Pinto Serrano was the only candidate to be excluded. All other candidates were approved: Afonso Dhlakama, of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo; Carlos Reis, of the Mozambican National Union, Unamo; Carlos Jose Maria Jeque, an independent; Casimiro Nhamithambo, of the Social Democratic Party, Sol; Domingos Arouca, of the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence Party, Fumo-PCD; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, Party; Yakoob Sibindy, of the Mozambique Independent Party, Pimo; Mario Machel, another independent; Maximo Dias, of the Mozambican Nationalist Movement-Mozambican Social Democratic Party, Monamo-PMSD; Padimbe Kamati, of the Mozambique People's Progress Party, PPPM; Vasco Campira Maboia, of the Democratic Congress Party, Pacode; and Wehia Ripua, of the Mozambique Democratic Party, Pademo. These are the 12 candidates who will compete in the October presidential elections.

Neves Pinto Serrano's candidacy was overturned because he did not have enough supporters. He only submitted 9,446 signatures. Neves Serrano was also rejected because he did not supply his full name, age, the names of his parents, his birth place, profession, address, number of his identity book, date on which it was issued, and the number of his voter card. [passage omitted]

The following political parties and coalitions have been approved and will participate in the legislative elections: the Patriotic Alliance, the Frelimo Party, the Mozambique United Front, the Fumo-PCD, Pacode, the National Convention Party, Pademo, Pimo, the PPPM, the Democratic Renewal Party, the Labor Party, Renamo, Sol, Democratic Union, and Unamo. These are the parties and coalitions which will participate in the legislative elections scheduled to be held in October. [passage omitted]

Renamo Secretary General Views Need for Resources

MB1309122294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Vicente Ululu, secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], granted a news conference in Maputo today. Ululu affirmed he could not say anything yet about what stance his movement would adopt in the event that there should be no resolution to the problem of a lack of material and financial resources allowing Renamo to participate in the electoral process. In its recent meeting, the Renamo

National Council drew attention to the need for strengthening its material and financial resources so that Renamo's participation in elections can be both effective and dignified. Asked how much money Renamo needs for its electoral campaign, Renamo Secretary General Vicente Ululu replied as follows:

[Begin Ululu recording] We are not going to talk on the basis of money alone. We will basically talk about resources. Renamo needs a means of transportation, communication, and the means to (?organize) its electoral campaign so it can be extended to all Mozambican people. It is important to keep it in mind that we cannot compare Mozambique with developed countries, notably European countries. In Europe, a candidate need not even go around conducting his campaign. He rents time, some 30 or 40 minutes, on television, and the whole country gets his message. What happens in this country, though, is that we need direct contact with the people so that our word goes directly into the listeners' ears. (?The people) want to see and hear the political leaders. As you know, our country's means of communication are so poor and so few that not all people get to hear the message, so when we talk about money we are basically talking about the means we need so our campaign can be effective.

If there is any country that can make available some 40, or even 20, Land Rovers, that will help Renamo. Land Rovers are bought with money, right? What we cannot do now is say that we need so much money that we can deposit in the bank to then make withdrawals as we need to buy things. It amounts to the same thing. If there is any country that can give us vehicles or lend an aircraft or a helicopter for a short time during the electoral campaign so that we can carry out our campaign, that will be equally helpful to Renamo. [end recording]

OTM: High Cost of Living May Lead to General Strike

MB1309093394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] The Mozambique Workers Organization, OTM, could call on workers to join a general strike to protest the rising cost of living in this country. Speaking to the NOTICIAS newspaper in Chimoio, the OTM chairman said a strike could occur if within the next two months the government and other economic partners have not acted in accordance with the terms of the tripartite accord and dealt with the problems of the minimum wage and the prices of the five basic products listed at the end of the first half of this year. The trade unions, the government, and the employers had agreed to review the minimum wage and the problem of prices for basic goods such as rice, wheat flour, cooking oil, yellow corn, and sugar.

The Gambia

Twelve Former Jawara Ministers Arrested Again

AB1309204294 Paris AFP in French 1935 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Banjul, 13 Sep (AFP)—Twelve former ministers of ex-President Dawda Jawara, who was overthrown on 22 July 1994 in a military coup d'état, were arrested today, it was learned from informed sources in Banjul.

These ministers had already been arrested after the coup d'état, they were later placed under house arrest where they were receiving visitors. The reasons for this new arrest were not as yet known by early this evening.

Former ministers of foreign affairs, Omar Sey; of justice, Hassan Jallow; of interior, Lamin Kity Jabang; and of territorial administration, Yaya Ceesay, were among the ministers arrested.

The new Gambian head of state, Lt. Yaya Jammeh, has promised to wage relentless war against corruption and embezzlement of public funds in Gambia. He also promised to undertake a crusade against those indebted to the state.

Ghana

Burmese Delegation Arrives To Discuss Cooperation

AB1209195094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 gmt 12 Sep 94

[Text] The vice president, Mr. K.N. Arkaah, today received the five-member government delegation from the Union of Myanmar at State House. The Union of Myanmar used to be called Burma. The delegation, led by the deputy minister of foreign affair Mr. Nyunt Swe, is in the country to brief the government on the political and economic situation in their country.

Mr. Swe, who is also a special envoy, presented a message from the president of the Union of Myanmar to the vice president. Mr. Swe said his country is taking steps to put in place a democratic and popular government that will be acceptable to all its citizens including the opposition parties. He said at the moment the government has appointed a national committee comprising all political groups to draft a new constitution. Mr. Swe said it is against this background that the delegation is in the country to study Ghana's democratic process.

The vice president told the delegation not to tailor the draft constitution to favor one person or a party; otherwise it will not be able to stand the test of time. Mr. Arkaah assured the special envoy that Ghana is always ready to exchange ideas with his country on all issues.

Liberia

Peace Talks End; Faction Leaders View Agreement

AB1309144694 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] After six days of intensive negotiations at the Akosombo peace talks, the main actors in the Liberian conflict have agreed to walk along the path of peace. They have signed an agreement to end five years of civil war in their country. They have declared an immediate cease-fire and cessation of hostilities. For the details, James Amoak:

[Begin Amoak recording] The Akosombo agreement was hammered out after six days of talks by the warring parties comprising the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], the United Liberation Movement, ULIMO; and the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL]. There were observers from the Interim National Transitional Government and Council of State of Liberia, the UN [United Nations], OAU, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], and Ghana. The talks under the theme, a Peaceful and Lasting Solution to the Conflict in Liberia, were sponsored by ECOWAS. The 18-page document, which was signed by the leaders of the NPFL, Mr. Charles Taylor; ULIMO, Lieutenant General Alhaji Koromah; and the Armed Forces of Liberia, Lieutenant General Hezekiel Bowen, reaffirmed the acceptance of the Cotonou Accord by the warring parties. It provides for the disarmament, encampment, and demobilization of the warring parties by ECOMOG with assistance from the UN monitoring group in Liberia.

The parties further agreed that during the transitional period of one year, leading up to elections, a five-member Council of State with executive powers shall be established comprising one representative each from the three main warring parties and signatories to the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements. The remaining two members shall be chosen from among prominent Liberians and the other jointly by NPFL and ULIMO. It shall be headed by a chairman and two vice chairmen who shall be elected within seven days of the signing of the Akosombo Agreement. The parties agreed that the Transitional Legislative Assembly shall be a unicameral body composed of 48 members. General and presidential elections are expected to take place on 10 October next year and the new government installed on the first Monday of 1996. After signing the agreement, the leaders of the three main warring factions shook hands and embraced each other. They had the following comments on the peace process. First, the ULIMO leader, Lt. Gen. Alhaji Koromah:

[Koromah] "We have [words indistinct] in the implementation process of a document. We want you to be with us step by step to further endure problems (?relating) to the implementation."

Lt. Gen. Bowen of the AFL spoke next:

[Bowen] "We want to appeal to our colleagues, the fighters, the other warring parties, those who are not signatories to this accord, to submit themselves to the ECOMOG field commander and his group of officers, to cooperate with the ECOMOG field commander so that we will be able to implement this accord without bloodshed."

The NPFL leader, Mr. Charles Taylor, also made this point: [Taylor] "There must be full participation on the part of the international community in several levels: One, we need their financial assistance to, not just ECOWAS, but the constituted government, now the LNTG [Liberian National Transitional Government] of Liberia to enable them to provide the necessary things to enable us to encamp, disarm, and demobilize our people."

Ghana's foreign minister, Dr. Obed Asamoah, who chaired the signing ceremony urged the warring parties to ensure that the peace process is not stalled again. Also present at the ceremony were Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, UN special envoy in Liberia; the ECOMOG field commander, Major General John Inienger; and observers and delegates from the warring parties and the international community.

National Conference Rejects Replacement of LNTG

AB1309101794 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] The Liberia national conference has rejected the formation of a military junta to replace the Transitional Government of Liberia. Delegates at the conference yesterday voted to have the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government] retained and that executive powers should be granted the chairman of the Council of State to make the government more effective.

The position of the conference followed reports of the formation of a three-man military junta to replace the current LNTG. According to reports from Akosombo, Ghana, AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] chief of staff, Lieutenant General Hezekiah J. Bowen is to chair the military junta to be assisted by Momolu Sirleaf and Mohamed Dumbuya while the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] are cochairmen.

In a communique signed yesterday, the chairmanship is to rotate every four months until October 1995, which is the new date for a transition to civil rule. Signing of communique was scheduled for 11 o'clock yesterday morning but was delayed by protests from Councilman Phillip Banks, the leader of the LNTG delegation. The UN secretary general's special representative, Ambassador Gordon-Somers, according to reports, warned that the LNTG could not ignore the [words indistinct] member of the LNTG delegation. It is not known whether this new arrangement by warring factions is part of the Cotonou Accord signed by warring factions and the former Interim Government in Cotonou, which was endorsed by the United Nations and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States].

Warring Factions Set Election Date

AB1309110994 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Accra, 13 Sep (AFP)—Liberia's warring factions have agreed that democratic elections should be held on

10 October next year as part of the political agreement they reached on Monday [12 September].

A copy of the accord signed at a meeting in Ghana, made available to AFP on Tuesday, stated that the elected authorities will take office in January 1996.

The elections will end a transition period to be overseen by a revamped State Council, or collegiate presidency, comprising four members appointed by the rival factions and a fifth named by a national conference among politicians and professional people under way in the capital Monrovia.

Parties to the accord are the current interim government, set up after a previous pact signed in Cotonou, Benin, in July 1993, the main armed faction, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), the two ethnic wings of the rival United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) and the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL). The new council will be officially installed on 26 September, the document said.

The belligerents have agreed to cease fire and disarm their fighters under the authority of the African peacekeeping force first sent to Liberia in August 1990 by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and of the UN observation mission in the country. Ghana, which currently chairs ECOWAS, hosted the talks, which began late Wednesday on a yacht moored on Lake Volta near the town of Akosombo, some 90 km (55 miles) north of Accra. More than 150,000 lives have been claimed in Liberia's largely tribal conflict, which began with an incursion by Charles Taylor's NPFL in December 1989.

Politicians, Professionals, Media Reject Peace Pact

AB1309134194 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 13 Sep (AFP)—Monrovia politicians, the professional classes and the press on Tuesday [13 September] unanimously rejected a peace agreement signed by leaders of Liberia's warring factions as "a recipe for disaster".

All criticised the United Nations for underwriting an agreement dissolving the current transitional collegiate presidency to replace it with a State Council of five members, four of them chosen by the warlords.

The pact, providing for the new authority, a ceasefire and the disarmament of the rival factions, was sealed late Monday after five days of talks among the warlords hosted by Ghana, currently chairing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

"Any attempt to replace the transitional government will be resisted by all Liberians," [said] a representative of delegates to a national conference under way here since 31 August among several hundred representatives of the professions and other civilian groupings.

"This is a military dictatorship and we say no to a military junta," THE EYE newspaper warned, in a headline similar

to THE INQUIRER's, while THE NEWS said the pact was a "recipe for a disaster: Another Rwanda."

Many people questioned in the streets also opposed the accord and said that it had dashed hopes for peace. "They went to Ghana to create jobs for themselves," one commentator said, adding that it was hard to believe the rival leaders were really working to end a war that has claimed 150,000 lives in almost five years.

THE EYE newspaper declared that "power would have been hijacked by the armed barons" under the accord, but THE NEWS reserved its strongest criticism for the United Nations and its special envoy to Liberia, Trevor Gordon-Somers, a signatory to the pact.

It accused the international body and ECOWAS, which sent peacekeeping troops to Monrovia in August 1990, of siding with Charles Taylor, leader of the main faction, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), which began the war in December 1989. "The UN uses all and any means, including fraud, cheat, deceit, extortion, intimidation, threat and conspiracy to ensure that Taylor is satisfied," the paper said.

The agreement was also rejected by the armed factions which emerged after a first peace pact signed in July 1993, including the Liberia Peace Council, whose secretary-general Otavious Walker called it "a complete mockery of democracy." [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Paper Reports Abiola May Go to U.S. for Treatment

AB1309121794 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Lagos, Sept 13 (AFP)—Nigeria's ailing opposition leader Moshood Abiola, jailed and on trial for treason, could be sent to the United States for medical tests, his personal doctor said according to Tuesday's [13 September] DAILY TIMES.

The doctor, Ore Falomo, said five countries, including the United States, had offered free treatment for the Muslim tycoon, whose trial in the federal capital Abuja was adjourned Monday in his absence.

If the military-led regime permitted, Abiola could be in the United States within 10 days, Falomo told the pro-government paper, but he did not name the other four countries which he said had offered to take the politician in.

U.S. diplomatic officials reached here Tuesday by AFP, however, said they had no knowledge of any such proposal. [passage omitted]

In another development, several pro-democracy activists said they welcomed Monday's sacking of the minister of justice, Olu Onagoruwa, after he last week publicly dissociated himself from draconian decrees passed by the junta to crack down on opponents, the judiciary and the press.

General Sani Abacha, who last November ousted a short-lived and unelected civilian administration installed by his predecessor, gave himself "absolute powers" under the decrees. Before Abacha took Onagoruwa into government that month, the minister was an outspoken critic of military rule and close to Abiola, but he joined the junta against the advice of colleagues in the pro-democracy movement. He said he wanted to work for the success of a constitutional conference the military was organising as part of its programme to restore democracy, but the opposition has rejected this as a farce.

Two radical lawyers and opponents of the regime, Femi Falana and Gani Fawehinmi, who had been a close friend of the ousted minister, said Onagoruwa's disgrace was doubled because he no longer had any place in the ranks of the pro-democracy movement, the independent TRIBUNE daily reported Tuesday. Falana said Onagoruwa had been used by the junta as a front, hiding its real intentions behind his reputation as a convinced democrat.

Judge Rules on Abiola's Health

AB1309190094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] The Federal High Court in Abuja today ruled that Chief M.K.O. Abiola, standing trial on the charge of treasonable felony, should be allowed to meet his lawyers and members of his family three times in a week. The judge, Mr. Justice Chris Senlong, also ruled that Mr. Abiola should be kept in a healthy environment. He adjourned the case until Wednesday [21 September] next week when he will hear a motion by the defense counsel [words indistinct] proceedings. A Radio Nigeria correspondent reports that Chief Abiola [words indistinct] today. Yesterday, [words indistinct] that Abiola did not show up at court.

Trial Postponed to 21 Sep

AB1309140294 Paris AFP in French 1248 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Abuja, 13 Sep (AFP)—Nigerian opposition leader Moshood Abiola, whose state of health is said to be alarming, was present today at the resumption of his treason trial before the Abuja Federal High Court, which again adjourned the trial to 21 September. Abiola, who looked ill, sat on a chair throughout the short hearing, the AFP correspondent observed. As the judge was about to end the hearing, the defense counsel again raised the issue of the Muslim millionaire's state of health, as well as the need to urgently transfer him to an appropriate hospital.

The Nigerian Medical Association, in a report published on 9 September, expressed alarm at the sudden deterioration in Abiola's health and asked that he be transferred immediately to an appropriate hospital to undergo more thorough medical examinations.

Presiding Judge Chris Senlong, on his part, gave clear orders to allow the Nigerian opposition leader to meet three times

for four hours each week—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with his lawyers and members of his immediate family. These meetings are also to be allowed on the eve of the resumption of hearings, he added.

Abiola was arrested in Lagos on 23 June and charged with treason for having proclaimed himself president of Nigeria on the basis of the mandate that, according to him, Nigerians gave to him in the 12 June 1993 presidential election, which was annulled by the military.

Further on Trial, Family Access

AB1309220594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] The trial of Chief Moshood Abiola began afresh today at the Federal High Court, Abuja. Correspondent Abdul Baki Ibrahim, however, reports that the case was again adjourned till the 21st of this month, when the Federal Court of Appeal, Kaduna, is expected to rule on the competence and jurisdiction of the Abuja Federal High Court to conduct the trial.

[Begin Ibrahim recording] At today's sitting, the five-count charge of treason was read afresh to Chief Abiola who appeared in court today. He pleaded not guilty to all the charges, but the trial judge, Justice Chris Senlong, could not continue with the trial because of an appeal filed by the defense counsel at the Federal Court of Appeal in Kaduna in which Chief Abiola's lawyers are asking for the granting of bail to their client and at the same time, challenging the competence and jurisdiction of the Federal High Court from conducting the trial in Abuja. In view of these developments, Justice Senlong had to adjourn sitting until Wednesday [21 September] next week when the Court of Appeal would have ruled on the matter.

Meanwhile, Mr. Justice Senlong will give his ruling next week on the objection filed by the prosecutor, Mr. Tochukwu Onwugbofor, who is also the solicitor general of the Federation requesting that Mr. Femi Falana be stopped from holding irregular (?watching briefs) for the Campaign for Democracy and the Nigerian Medical Association. The solicitor general explained that a counsel holding watching brief can only be seen and not heard. Justice Senlong is also expected to rule on the application by the defense counsel praying for the staying of proceedings at the Federal High Court, Abuja, until the issue is resolved at the Federal High Court of Appeal.

The leading defense counsel, Chief Godwin Ajayi, also filed another application asking the court to set aside the application for bail filed by Chief Olanipekun, on the 5th of August on behalf of Chief Abiola. Chief Ajayi said he was not informed about that application which his client later rejected.

Meanwhile, Justice Senlong has ordered that Chief Abiola be allowed access to his counsels and immediate members of his family on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between 2:00 PM [1200 GMT] and 6:00 PM [1700 GMT] and also on the eve of whenever Chief Abiola is to appear in court. His doctor, however, has no time limit. The judge also ordered that the accused be allowed to see his counsels and immediate members of his family after every sitting for a period not longer than two hours. [end recording]

Further Reportage on New Justice Minister

AB1309093994 Dakar PANA in English 0925 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Text] Lagos, 13 Sep (PANA)—Nigeria's military government late Monday [12 September] sacked justice minister, Olu Onagoruwa and replaced him with a senior lawyer, Michael Agbamuche. Agbamuche, 74, is a private legal practitioner. A graduate of the London King's College and called to the British Bar in 1958, he was a member of the House of Representatives during Nigeria's Second Republic (1979-83).

A statement by the secretary to the military government, Aminu Saleh did not give any reason for the change. But Onagoruwa, a constitutional lawyer and human rights activist, has been under intense pressure from pro-democracy groups, to quit the Gen. Sani Abacha government, which he joined in December 1993. The apparent last straw was last week, when he publicly denounced a set of tough new decrees issued by the military government, extending detention without trial to up three months, banning three newspaper publications for six months and made government's actions unchallengeable in court. [sentence as received]

Onagoruwa told a press conference in Lagos the decrees curtailed individual freedoms in the West African country and that he disowned them. Two weeks ago, Yoruba leaders asked their kinsmen, including Onagoruwa to quit the Abacha regime over last year's military annulled presidential election, in which their kinsman, detained millionaire-politician, Moshood Abiola claimed victory.

The minister had rejected the Yoruba leaders' call, saying then, he was in government to see through the military government-sponsored national constitutional conference, which he described as the only hope for the country.

Abiola is currently facing trial for alleged treason after he reportedly proclaimed himself president of Nigeria on 11 June.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

15 Sept 94

